# NO NEW WOMAN, THEY SAY.

PIEWS OF ELIZABETH CADY STAN-TON AND A SOUTHERN EDITOR

He Mays All Women Are Pascinating and Clever and the New Women Are Only a Little More So than the Old Ones Mrs. Stanton Agrees with Mim.

A Southern editor who had not been in New York since ten years before the war was here for a few days last week. Of course he stopped at a down-town hotel. All Southerners do, and he, like the rest, thought that he was surely getting into the suburbs when he wandered beyond Madison square. At first the immense buildings and the rush and rear on Broadway seemed to bewilder him, but the average Southerner is a wonder when it comes to adaptability, and he soon got used to these things. The night before the time set for his return home he was the centre of an interested group in the hotel office, for somehow he managed to meet nearly all of the permanent guests before he had been in the house three days.

One of these said to him: You've taken a fortnight off and passed it in the greatest city on the continent. Tell us what has struck you most."

Southerner pushed his broad-brimmed felt hat on the back of his head, elevated his booted feet, and slowly began to fill his pipe. When this job was completed to his satisfaction

The thing that has struck me most is not

your big buildings nor your wonderful elevated and cable cars; neither is it Wall street, Central Park, nor the big Sunday editions of the newspapers. It is not your good butter nor your fine whiskey, although I must say they couldn't be beaten anywhere, but it's all this talk about the new woman. I hear it everywhere I go, and the newspapers are full of her. Indeed, I was prepared to stand in great awe of her, but, bless my soul, I hadn't east my eye on a dozen of your women before I saw that they weren't new at all, but just the same dear old girls that we have in the land They are more progressive, but our women are keeping in sight anyhow, and I believe some day they'll catch up with the procession. According to the beliefs and traditions of people living in prehistoric days, there were only three new women, Eve, Minerva, and Venus. The drst came mature in body and mind from the side of man; the second sprung full grown and panoplied for the battle of life from the head of Jupiter; and the third came radiant and lovely from the waves of the ocean. Now the women down our way are beginning to combine the characteristics of these three, and the consequence is that they possess what is best in the highest types of womanhood. I've been studying the question of the new woman here, and have decided that your women are doing the same thing with the same result. Suppose we all drink mint julep to their success." After many beautiful things said about the

so-called new women of both sections, the Southerner added: "Ere typified the dependence of woman or man, as she was bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. She clings to him when all others forsake him-yes, even when he becomes his own worst enemy. Minerva was typical of own worst enemy. Minerva was typical of mental power, without which woman would be a mere doll baby, and in Venus, fresh washed by the waves, is found that combination or purity, sweetness, and attractiveness which makes woman the lovely being that she is, possessing the three characteristics—fidelity, intellect, love."

"Say, old fellow," interrupted a bachelor, "how do you explain all that is being said and written about the new woman if there isn't any new woman?"

and written about the new woman if there isn't any new woman?"
"Well, you see, there are so many women of the Minerva siyle that are coming to the front and asserting the head theory of life and action that it makes most of the men and many women denounce them as bold and unwomanly. As long as the domestic, clinging tendency was dominant in woman's life and character nothing was said or written about her. These rib women were awfully afraid of a woman who thought, and the men acted as if they had a menopoly on all subjects, callings, and professions that required thought. All this cryabout the new woman comes from the fact that the old occupations of women have passed away. This, however, does not make a woman who devotes her time and gives all her best efforts, to

old occupations of women have passed away. This, however, does not make a woman who devotes her time and gives all her best efforts to some special profession a new woman, for did not Frof. Calderin, a woman, occupy the chair of jurisprudence in the University of Biologua in the twelfth century? At about that time, too, France and Spain had their learned female teachers and lawers. So the women of this day who study the professions are not hew women. day who study the professions are women.

"If they aren't new they are certainly different from what they were twenty years ago," persisted the bachelor.

"Il admit that," said the man from Dixie.
"but so are the men down our way, and I suppose up here, too. When old occupations of women passed away, they suddenly found that they had either to sit fale at home or seek work works to the kifchen, nursery, or sewing room. outside the kitchen, nursery, or sewing room. Now they find that the field is widening, and that many of them can do things that their mothers and grandmothers would not have dreamed of. And these new women as they are called, whose minds are developed on all sides and whose bodies are clothed ac-

fording to the requirements of health and com-fort, are not to be set aside with cheap lokes,

count to the set aside with cheap locacy. Watch her: she is going to emoble the house in the country of the house of the house at middle she will bring to bear on her duties all the influence and power of a mind stored with useful information. She is laying aside many of the simpering frivilities that characterize some of her sex and is asserting the superiority of a mind dominated by pere love. She embeddes in her own being the devotion of her monter, Eve, the dignity and stretch to the only kind of a new woman that we've get down our way and I say let them come."

"Gaal' but you think a lot of the woman." elaculated an old man. "I've never been south on the dividing line, but I always heard that you men down there had vay worshipped them." We do, "concluded the visitor," but I want to leit you one thing. We thought just as man, of the new for the new, food bless em all." When a Styrepoter interviewed Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton on the subject of the new woman and spoke to her of this editor's they she said: "He is exactly right. There is no new woman I'm very busy working six hours a day on the Woman's Bible in order to get out the Pentateuch by Aur. I, but I can always stop to talk of the so-called new woman. She is not the Pentateuch by Aur. I, but I can always stop to talk of the so-called new woman. She is not the Pentateuch by Aur. I, but I can always stop to talk of the so-called new woman. She is not to talk of the so-called new woman. She is not to talk of the so-called new woman. She is not to talk of the so-called new woman. She is not to talk of the so-called new woman. She is not to talk of the so-called new woman in selected and the prove themselves worthy of better things. For instance, last week the newspapers reported this torians have proved that woman has been the greater factor in civilization from the beginning.

"A wave of inspiration or procression has swept over the women, for they now begin to realize that they have to prove themselves worthy of better things. For instance, and they ar

served us exactly right for being so idiotic. That sermon did me about as much good as any I ever heard, for never after that did I lift, my hand to boost a man, and neither did all the my hand to boost a man, and neither did any other girl in that church.

"The bicycle has already done a great deal toward the all-round development of woman, and it will do much more. Why so many people are raising such a row about her taking to this wonderful new style of locomotion. I can't see, for I am perfectly sure that the Prophet Fizekiel not only rade a warch, but advocated it. I don't suppose he owned a safety with a preumatic tire, but he went into exclamations over his machine. I consider the wheel a missionary of peace and good will, teaching democracy in politics, charity in religion, and equally in social relations without distinction as to color, sea, or previous condition of servitude. When I lock out on the Boulevard and see white boys and girls skinning along side by side with colored ones, I feel more than ever convinced that the fourier-inh amendment of the National Constitution is prophetic of the Fra of the wheel. "All persons been and naturalized in the United States and states wherein they ride, and may wairl their wheels on any street of the metropolis, or on any highway in the State.

"I am delighted to see that yoman is taking."

izens of the United States and States wherein they rine, and may which there wheels on any street of the metropolis, or on any highway in the State.

"I am delighted to see that woman is taking to wheeling, for the more faculties she exercises the more she grows in mod and bedy. Take a common laborer, who digs for his living, and his wife, for example, it aloes not use his hran in his work, but merely exercises one faculty. It is all a matter of physical strength, while she does the cooking, which tea his her something of chemistry, and the marketing, which develops her mathematical turn to a certain extent. She cuts and makes the garments for the children, and sees that they go to school after heiping them with their lessons. She exercises many faculties and is far ahead of her husband. The same holds good with the lowest type of farmers and their wives."

In answer to a question concerning bloomers. Mrs. Stanton said:

"Whatever a woman is going to do, let her put on telthes fit for the occasion or excresse. It would be superfluous for her to swim in a tailor-made gown or to go to a gymnasium in a dinner dress. If she wishes to skate, let her put on a short skirt. I think the women who ride bleycles are the ones to decide upon the appropriate dress to wheel in, and not Hishep bloane, and if bloomers are more comfortable than skirts, let them wear bloomers. In fact, I approve of bloomers.

"It does me good to hear all of this talk about the new woman and to rend all that is being written about her. The fact that every newspaper runs a woman's page is very significant, but I wish The St. N. which shines for all, and is such a good friend to the progressive woman, would take the initiative in always giving alongside their women in fills, furbelows, high heres, pointed toes, and skrits that hangth waves, one object lesson every week in the attife of need to held voing woman, baining, comfortably, and sensibly dressed, with a waist measuring twenty-seven in less and a short, light skirt, that shows her feet, shoot

#### AN ERA OF CHEIP SHOES. Various Effects Following the Low Price

Although shoes are higher in price now than recently they are still very cheap compared with the prices of some years ago. People become used to buying cheap shoes when the warning came that leather had risen and shoes' must rise with it. Some manufacturers have gone on making shoes to be sold at the price to which the public have become accustomed. Quality suffers, of course, but the shoes sell, They are not "strictly hand sewed," or even hand sewed," two very different matters, but they look well for a few weeks, and many men have censed in the case of russet shows to expect nore than one season's wear out of a pair.

The amazing cheapness of russet shoes has brought about this change of habit. There are expensive russet shoes that will last two or even three seasons, but they cost at least twice as much as the shoe that looks well through one season, and they begin to be shabby after the first season, while the cheaper shoe does not turn shabby, although after a winter's rest it has a way of suddenly breaking down all round. The russet shoe is still essentially an article of summer wear, though the expensive makes

summer wear, though the expensive makes have been sold for winter wear as well. The cheap shoe has the advantage over the costly one of being lighter, and therefore litter for summer wear, and it begins to look as if a shoe made to last a single season would be the luxury of the future. Some men buy at the opening of the season two, three, or four pairs, and wear them alternately from May to November. The best pair is good for another season. Perhaps, indeed, two pairs are, so that a single new pair is all that need be purchased in the following spring.

wing spring. sere is often a great difference in quality cen two pairs of cheap shoes made by the There is often a great difference in quality between two pairs of cheap thoes made by the same house. Some shoes that sell as low rs \$\footnote{s}\$ in \$\footnote{s}\$. Some shoes that sell as low rs \$\footnote{s}\$ in \$\footnote{s urned out by the same factory and sold at the anne price.

The sale of cheap shoes to men comparatively

The sale of cheap shoes to men comparatively with to do has greatly injured the cobblers. Such men used to have their expensive shoes half soled, and thus proformed the life of their flootwent. It is only the poor man that has a slock shoe half soled. Meanwhile, the skilled self-employing shoemaker finds not only that ready-made shoes attract customers that used to pay from \$0 to \$14 a pair for shoes made to order, but that even his resource of cobbling is less and less profitable.

# MAIL CARRIED BY BICYCLES.

Wheels Employed for Collecting in Oakland, From the Sun Francisco Economer, OAKLAND, July 10.—The Post Office Depart ment has recently instructed its mail collectors to purchase bicycles for the gathering of letters dropped in the boxes throughout the city. By this innovation the wheel has taken the place of several clerks, and on account of the rapidity with which it can be gathered, the mail can be

What Passied a Learned Chinese.

From the Chinese Times Hence.

The first incesting between Mr. Firster and Li Hang I hang more than a year ago, was rather interesting. Mr. Firster was in Chine as a rancher their mark and the secretary of State. The herey who is also first Secretary of State. The herey who is also first Secretary of State. The herey who is also first Secretary of State. Felt it his day to pay a decimonial cail. He came to great state, think a gargeous yellow solan chair, with a cottege hearity a nike indig a termina. He saked Mr. Foater how old he was, what education he had, what official posts he had held, and if he was rich. Mr. Foater explained that he was considered a rather poor time he America, whereupon Li Hung Chang expressed great astonichmont.

"You have held many offices?"

"And you are not rich?"

"No."

"You have a queer country," replied the Viceroy. "I cannot understand you."

A STAGE VIEW OF "TRILBY."

FAMILIAR FIGURES AS THEY AP-PEAR REHIND THE SCENES.

omplaints of the Heat While the Snow Storm Is Going On Chorns Opinions of Trilby's Gowns-The Man at the Boor. What goes on behind the scenes is as intersting to one unfamiliar with the theatre from that standpoint as the play before the audi nce, particularly if it be a popular piece, and the various characters seem like old acquaintances. In the hushed half light back of the bread, slab-tike divisions that stretch up out of ight these personages come and go like appariions from another world, while the mechanism of certain thrilling effects shows out in

hald grotesqueness. The first act of "Trilby" was nearly over "Love's Last Greeting," rendered by Gerko's violin, walled out on the twilight stillness back of the wings, and from time to time outbursts of laughter and votees raised louder than usual enetrated into that lofty lumber space, where of as ewathed in linen stood biding their time of sefulness, and all manner of unneeded stage opliances were huddled together in out-of-the vay corners. The men who had adjusted the pailed light to Srengeli's features were resting for a speil, and the apparatus that makes the howling blast in the snow storm was ready for vork. Dr. Bogof sat on an organistool almost in front of the nowling blast and fanned nimself unremittingly with a big palmetto. His stout form was encased in solemn black and his face was carefully made up with the sanctimonious expression matching his garb. He had a big white hardkerchief tucked inside his collar t avoid damage to that mark of civilization, and he leaned back carelessly against the unused

organ "Whirerer! Whirerer! Whirerer !" went the wind, as the howling blast was set in mo-tion, and shadowy flakes of snow were seen to be falling further in front about the region of the upper stage.

"Whir-r-r-r, whir-r-r-r, whew! whew! whow!" conched the wind as the grinder turned the rank frantically for a moment, and then alowed the motion to become gradually slower hat the tempest might seem to gather force for another blast, Ir. Bayet fanned on; he even appeared to be perspiring, and that within bree feet of the wind blast

This is the part of the show that I detest," said the crank turner as the wind died down for a moment. "When 'Trilby's' over with I bet I'll have some muscle, if I never had any before."

The Dector smiled indulgently, but never ceased to fan, and, in obedience to the upraised hand of a prompter, the fury of the blast was increased until it seemed that human effort ould make the crank turn no faster. When this phantom hand was lowered the wind died lown almost to a whisper; when it waved, the shricking and meaning and muttering of the empest, as the snow fell thick and fast, were bewildering. And still Dr. Hogot sat aslant on the organ stool, with the tips of his toes just touching the floor, and fanned himself with might and main.

Now a familiar figure appears, dapper and neat, with hair smooth brushed above a guileless brow, and a suit of irreproachable English Were it in the jungles of Africa instead of in the nearly gloom of of the mimic snow storm ne would recognize Little Billie, screne and unflustered. Even the warmth of the afternoon and the exertion of acting are not able to dis turb the equanimity of his get up. Soon the Laird arrives, having come out for a breath of fresh air, red-bearded, flushed, and interested his brown velvet sackcoat and his red tie in stinct with unconventionality. Behind him towers the adorable Tigg, pink-faced, blondwhiskered, his magnificent proportions clothed to good advantage. He strides through a side passage and up a flight of stairs which leads to mysterious heights above.

There is some one waiting to see you," says the custodian of the stage entrance to a young woman who has just come in from the outer daylight.

"I haven't got a minute." she exclaims hurriedly, and even as she denies audience to the woman who has come forward to greet her the actress has unfastened her brooch and is drag-

She's to do Mrs. Bagot," explains an authority as the young woman disappears toward the dressing rooms, and three girls arriving in great haste a moment later follow her example. There is a demonlacid, unintelligible hubbulb proceeding from the stage, the plantom-light men are busy easting lund rays, and the lowimen are busy casting furid rays, and creaks and ing blast apparatus rotates and creaks and groans as it reseased. The signal man waves his hand frantically, and with had whistles of the ordinary portentousness the wind

more than orderary portentousness the wind and the curtain go down together, and the long live, are is over.

It is secognic turn now to seek for air, and in all his sindser ungainliness and shabbiness he speaks through the corridors. Gecke, with his thick sheek of hair and open shirt front, poses artistically against a projecting beam, and the Laird sits him down beside a solitary glowing amp, an oasis in the gloom, to read a foreign newspaper. Mrs. Hagel, unmistakably Mrs. Hagel, that skirts, mantle and all, with the dominess of black bouncts placed well forward on her gray hair, seems to be everywhere about the corridors at once, and bears not the slightest resultance for the hurried young woman who sought her dressing room a brief space before. In Traings dressing room the demure who sought her dressing room a brief space before. In Trainy's dressing room the demure black gown with its plain muslin tucker and apron is laid aside and the golden-haired divingly is being buttoned into the frock of Quaker gray which she will wear at the Christmas party. Scarcely are the cramson roses fastened at the well-worn spot on the bodice than she is called to go on, and the spectator behind the scenes fails to watching the dancing girls who are grouped on a bench just outside with Man, Vaniel standing in front of them, relating a piece of gossin. Man Vionnel is got un to the life, in purple gown with wide streaming capstrings, a faithful reproduction of the longing-house keeper who was Viilio's faithful friend, and all the heavily tringed lashes, highly rouged cheeks, and arches! brows of the chorus girls dropped in the beases throughout the city. By
this imnovation the wheel has taken the place of
several cierks, and on account of the rapidity
with which it can be gathered, the mail con be
taken up from the beasest a much later hour.
The time schedule printed on cards attached
to the boxes at which the mail is gathered host
accordingly been changed by the department.
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in many cases the time is set at room teach;
in the wast taken up by a horse and cart. In the
outlying districts of the city a still greater difference has been made.

Oakland, also claims to have the only congrated the wast been made.

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Oakland, has been using the wheel in his work
for over a wear. The contractor claims that he
read the wood pile, Mr. Fester put in his application he answered the requirement by agree,
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mode girl in a module suit, who has kept her sees applied for a long time to a narrow crack in the series. Little Bille, who has been looking last as diligably through another crack, hears the remark and a stolle passes over his face. The chorus girls chafter until the time comes for their release, and when the neronne's long drawn out death access occurs, has before the curtain goes down finally, the entire company are disperting themselves in the shut-in receives in the background.

"A fine play," the spectator remarks to the keeper of the stage entrance when passing out, thinking more of the byplay behind the scenes than of the drama itself.

"So they tell me," he answers, "but I aint ever had a chance to see it. I always have to be right here noticing what goes on and keeping

right here noticing what goes on and keeping people from making a fuse, and I never see any-thing in front. I reckon it's just as popular now as it was the first algot it started."

WATCHES CHEAP AND GOOD. NEW PROBLEM IN THEATRES

Women the Chief Victims Nowadays of the Crane to Possess a Gold Timekeeper. Good watches were probably never before nearly so cheap as they now are. You may buy for less than \$12 a watch warranted to vary not more than a few seconds a month. The silver in the case of a watch never was an important part of the cost of a good timekeeper, and now that silver is so cheap, watch cases at wholesale are of trifling cost. The watchmaking business has been greatly subdivided. Crystals are made at one place, cases at another, and works at still another. There is a growing belief among men of moderate means that a gold watch is a vanity, and that the sole unportant thing in a watch is the works. These were

never so good or so cheap as now, The number of men who carry cheap watches is constantly on the increase. The watch clubs of some years ago could hardly succeed now, because then are less under the fetich of the gold watch than formerly. Many men lay aside their gold watches, heirlooms, gifts, and the like, and carry good timekeepers that cost only a tenth as much. At the same time some men of much less means are willing to save and deny themselves in order to buy gold watches. The well-feed outer-tant is perhass more likely to carry a gold watch than the professional man of ten times his income.

well-feedo merchant is perhaps more tikely to carry a gold watch than the professional man of ten times his become.

There are still in use a few old key-winding silver watches of the sort that began to disappear with the advent of the stem-winders. Many of these are excellent timekeepers. They cost when new from \$20 to \$50, and have stood the wear of a quarter of a century. They are better than the \$5 and \$60 stem-winders freely offered now, though the key-winders heige almost nothing in exchange. It would take half a dozen good time-keeping silver-cased key-winders to buy one of the cheap stem-winders. The dial of the modern cheap watch is usually numbered in Arabic instead of Roman numerals, and any watch bearing the latter is usually numbered in Arabic instead of Roman numerals, and any watch bearing the latter is usually numbered in Arabic instead of Roman numerals, and any watch bearing the latter is usually numbered in Arabic instead of Roman numerals, and any watch bearing the latter is usually numbered to her gold watch, and among the most expensive watches are those made in Switzerland for women. It is not unusual for one of these small and riedly enamelied affairs to cost \$250, and the prices run from that into the thousands. The gold-faced watch is such a nuisance that it is disappearing. The expensive watches made for women are usually excellent timekeepers. They are, however, many cheap and gaudy watches made in answer to the craze for watches as ortainents, and these caunot so well be depended upon. Watches that have more or less gold in the case are very cheap now. Women of all sorts have them, and it is not unusual to see one in the hands of a maid servant. Showy watches are made to be given as prizes for those that play the hundred and one gambling devices set up in saloons. Some saloon keepers get watches of the same sort and offer them as prizes for the man getting a certain numbered taxet, a ticket being given out with every drink sold. These watches are aiways advertised as gold. These wat

### THE HARDEST PLANO PIECE. Some Serious and Some Frivolous Esti-mates by Musicians. From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"Among all known musical compositions written for the piano, which is the most diffi-cult of execution?" To this often-asked question Le Figuro has endeavored to obtain a definite and final answer by interviewing the bestknown plantsts and teachers of the plane in Paris. The attempt has not been very successful. Some of the "virtuesi" interviewed saw in the question only an opportunity to say something clever and epigrammatic, and made no attempt to really answer it. Others wandered from the point by confusing execution with interpretation. Those who rightly understood the question as referring solely to mechanical difficulties and treated it seriously in their replies were so far apart in their views that the discussion was practically unresultant, and left the question out little nearer settlement. The palm of difficulty was not definitely awarded, but there was so much in the discussion that will probably be of interest to students of piano music that it has seemed worthy of review.

so much in the discussion that will proceed you of interest to students of piano music that it has seemed worthy of review.

No tewer than sixteen compositions and groups of compositions are named by the French pianists as among those presenting the greatest technical difficulties to the performer. They are as follows: Beethoven's sonats, opera 57 and 100; Bachs "Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue;" Brahme's "Variations on a Theme of Paganin." Halanckireff's "Islamey," Chopin's "Ballades, "first, third, and fourth, and the finale of his sonata in B flat minor; Lisz's "Etudes" and twelfth "Rhapsody," Schumann's sonata in F sharp minor and his "Etudes Symphoniques," St. Saches's "Aliegre Appassionata," a sonata by Thaiberg, and a sonata by Von Weber. Of these compositions only four have more than one vote, and none has more than two. Only one composition has the undivided support of its adherents. This is Ralackireff's "Fantaisic Orientale Russe," "Islamey," which both Louis Diemer and Francis Plante declare to be preciminently the most difficult to execute of all music yet written for the piano, Mine. Reger-Miclos and Marmentel, the oldest of the professors of the Paris Conservatoire, pronounce for Liszt's "Rhapsodie, No. 12," among others; Ravai Pugno and Mme, Roger-Miclos name the Beethoven sonata in B flat, opus 10d, and these two pianists are also agreed as to the extraordinary difficulty of Schumann's

opus 100, and these two planists are also agreed as to the extraordinary difficulty of schumann's sonata in F sharp minor.

"Islamey," then, must be pronounced the winner in L Figuro's competition. This composition is not yet very generally known among American planists. Of the three other more familiar works named as peculiarly difficult, American planists generally will be inclined to rank the Beetheven sonata. "fur Hammer-klavier." opus 101, as the severest test of virtuosity. The other Beetheven sonata that figures in the list of the sixteen most difficult compositions, opus 57, the familiar "Sonata Appassionata," is in the repertoire of about every professional planist. Opus 100 is very seldom played in tablic. As practical proof of its difficulty if may be mentioned that Yon Bulow once publicity broke down in it while playing it from memory, some years ago, at Chickering Hail. The break-down was covered up, the audience being given to understand that something had gone wrong with theinstrument. The tuner in attendance was sent on the stage with instructions to spend fifteen or twenty minutes in ostensibly putting the plano to rights, while Von Bulow, out of carshot of the audience utilized the time thus gained by furiously practising, on an upright plano, the passage that had haffled him. As for the difficulty of the Liszt "Rhapsodle," it may be remarked that this perfect planist, than whom no composer ever knew better the capabilities and the limitations of technique, wrote always. "for the hand," and presented no problems of execution out of the range of virtuosity. Classing one of his compositions as prefininent for technical difficulties is, therefore, rather the reverse of a compliment to this composer. The proverb in regard to those who ask questions that the west cannot answer

scatted no problems of execution out of the range of virtuosity. Classing one of his compositions as profininent for technical difficulties is, therefore, rather the reverse of a compliment to this composer. The proverb in regard to those who ask questions that the wissel cannot answer may be not improperly borne in maind while considering problems of execution that the most skilled planist cannot fully solve, presented in musical compositions intended to be played upon the piano by mortal hands.

The epigrammatic answers of some of the Parisian planists to Le Figuro's questions, though they have next to no relevance, are sufficiently amusing and suggestive to be worth quoting. C. de feriot holds that, since planists are not provided, as they should be, with five thumbs on each hand and are forced to struggle all their lives against the inequality of their fingers, as to strength and length, and especially against the weakness of the fourth finger, the technical feat that planists find the most difficult of all is playing the simple scale, as it should be played, with absolute evenness. Delaborde's optinion, which, paradexical as it is, will be shared by many a timid player at the moment he takes his sent on the planosteol before his audience, is "for me the most difficult of planopices is whatever piece I happen to be playing, while I am playing it." Andrew Gresse believes that the composition most difficult of all to play with entire correctness is any composition that one finds himself obliged to play in the presence of its composer. Composers much in the habit of heaving their compositions played will probably, if they are quite frank, fully endorse M. Gresse's view. And even the meet skilled of panish will own that sometimes, howing himself off the stage mind storms of applause for his "perfect esecution" of some monumental work of tach, licethoren, or Schumann, he has had much reason to rejoice in his heart that the composer could not possibly have heard his playing being dead. "Les morts he reclament pas

#### AN ISLAND LAKE WITH TIDES. Peculiarities of Kildine Bestribed by Russian Scientists.

Russian scientists have lately been studying the curious island of Kildine, off the coast of Russian Lapland, and separated from it by a narrow strait. This island has a lake that has no visible connection with the sea, but is affected by tidal movements. To be sure, the tides in

by tidal movements. To be sure, the tides in the lake rise and fall only a few inches, while those in the surrounding sea rise and fall several feet. The periodicity of the lake tides make it plant that the lake hast aubterranean comminication with the sea.

The water on the island is of three kinds, fresh water from rains and from brooks at the highest points: a little lower, sait water like that of the sea, at the lowest point sea water, surcharged with free sulphuretted hydrogen. The fresh water is inhabited by the animal life usual in the fresh water ofthat region. The sait water has sea creatures, sponges and the like, while the water surcharged with sulphuretted hydrogen has nather vegetable nor animal life. The phenomenon of this free sulphuretted hydrogen has its counterparts in the depths of the Black See, where the presence of the gas destroys animal and vegetable life.

A NEW PARASITE HERE.

Echinophibirius Sciosus Lucas Discovered HOW TO GET THE AUDIENCE OUT, on Seats at the Aquartum,

NOT HOW TO GET IT IN.

right to stay there and ne scated is not

ignorant of the thicks of the continuous show-men sits patients, through the first in the hope that the next turn may be an improvement.

But it proves to be worse, and if he sticks

through it he will find the third more acutely

irritating. The actors who do these turns are called the "chasers," and they are engaged to

be as had as they possibly can. Until continu-

ous vaudeville set in a variety actor who was

notoriously and conspicuously had in his work

was never in demand. But the expert "charers

now command salaries that are more propor-

tionate to the servi ce they do the management.

They don't get much as it is; but they are paid

more for being very had and getting people out

y on getting one. They are selzed so quickly the persons sitting next to them that a man ming down the absences has a chaines. When the ballad singer concluded, the enthu-

THE COUNT WAS A GOOD CONDUCTOR.

Something of Which He May Be Proud
When He Rejoins the Nobility. From the Stn Franchise 13 context. Everybody who has ever ridden much on the

they did the rest.

Parasites were discovered recently upon the seals at the New York Aquarium. They look like little woodticks; are dark brown in color, A Successful Device for Emptying the House Buring a Continuous Performance—The "Chaser" and His Importance. with a touch of dark green along the outer edge of the body, and there is around the edge very You can't stay there all day because you took short, bristle-like hair, so short that it cannot be seen without a magnifying glass. More than the advice of the advertisement and went after sixty of them were preserved in alcohol, and Superintendent Bean of the aquarium wrote to breakfast. The show is continuous, but your keeps right on, but the profits would be small if Dr. J. A. Allen, Curator of Mammals and Birds the seats were occupied by the same people from at the American Museum of Natural History in the first turn to the last. The problem of get-Central Park, asking to be advised regarding ting the people out is not one that often troubles them. Dr. Allen suggested sending some specimens to Prof. Herbert Osborn, the entomologis theatrical managers. The chief difficulty has always been getting them in, and the man who of the lows Agricultural College, who is a specialist in parasites of this kind. was lucky enough to fill the theatre never had to bother his head with any device for getting and Prof. Osborn wrote to Dr. Bean as follows

eld of the spectators. He gave the show, and "The parasites are Echinophthicas sciosus Lu ors described as from Phaca citating. This, I But with the introduction of the continuous suppose, is the species of seal you refer to under performances a new difficulty and one that had the name of hair seal, though in the literature familiar to me it is called the harbor seal. Even never been known hitherto confronted the man-agers. The stars of continuous vaudevilles if a different species of seal, the parasite would probably be the same, though I note some that is, the prominent overwhelming stars ap-pear usually twice during the ten or twelveminute points of difference, as compared with the description by Pinget. I should hardly exour show. The smaller fry generally do their turn three times, and some of the actors appear pect the fresh water to affect the parasites, but s often as four times in one day's performance a scrubbing with kerosene emulsion, having five a structure with kerosene, should be effectual.

"This is an interesting perasite not heretofore recorded as collected in America, and I would be very grateful if you would save a considerable number, if not too much trouble, as they would be valuable to distribute to tarious itselfutions where collections of parasites are being made." The problem that confronts the managers of ontinuous vaudeville is the question of clearng their house at certain intervals in order to nake room for the new spectators who are arriving every few minutes. The audience has a

right to remain as long as it wants. There is no Stations where collections of parasites are eing made."

What Prof. Osborn says regarding the effect f fresh water refers to an effort made at the quartum to dislodge the parasites by giving he seals a bath of fresh water. Although the ath was tried for twenty-four hours it was lithout effect. Then the seals were combed, be accubing with kerosene emulsion was not recessary; the combine way of expelling it. But with the sents occusied by people who have been in them an hour or two, and the lobbies crowded with standing spectators, something had to be done. The relief came almost as soon as the necessity showed itself. It was an unquestioned success, The aerithing with aerosene emulsion was not tried because it was not necessary; the combing and the shedding of their hair baving in great measure freed them from the parasites. "The fact that this parasite has never before been observed here," said Dr. Bean, "Is accounted for to the fact that opportunities for the study of live seals are very limited. Here they are under close observation." and can be seen in beautiful operation at any of the continuous berformance theatres in the city. Its effectiveness is amazing, too. The speciator are got out of the house by means of three or four successive turns which are very, very ad. The innocent spectator

## GERMANS AND FRENCH AMONG US. The People of the Two Countries as Seen

There were many Germans at the Schutzenfest in Glendale Park and there were many Frenchmen at the celebration of the French national holiday in Lion Park. It was interesting o compare the people of the two races as they exist in New York. The Germans, as seen at the one park, and the Frenchmen, as seen at the other, were excellent subjects for comparison.

The Germans were stouter, heavier, and taller than the French. The Frenchmen were more lithe and lively in motion than the Germans. It would be safe to say that the Germans averaged twenty pounds more in weight, and at least three inches more in height than the Frenchmen, though there were short men among the Germans and tall ones among the French.

No test was made as to any variation which may have existed between the men of the two races in regard to the size or shape of their hends. There were differences of feature between France and Germany, which could have been indicated by a scientific physiognomist,

then to the service they do the management. They don't get much as it is; but they are paid more for being very laid and getting people out of the house than they formerly were for being just ordinary and keeping them from coming in. There were three turns so it the programme of one of these theatres last week, and they cleared the house almost as quickly as a cry of fire. They began at about 4 o'clock, when the house was full. The star performers had done their acts, and the house was crowded. There was a crowd standing at the rear of the orchestra chairs, and there was no indication that they were likely to get any nearer to them. Then the chasers began. The continuous theatres never have printed programmes which they follow. The list of performers is printed, but the order in which they appear is announced by means of placards on the stage, which usually shows their names also. It may be necessary to start the chasers at different times on different days, and for that reason the actors cannot be announced in an unchangeable order on the programme. The time to send them on seems to be when the house is crowded with people who have already been there for an hour or two and have presumably had the worth of their money.

The first of the chasers who appeared on this particular day last week was a negro team. They did not seem so bad at first, but a few people belt when the first part of their act had been inshed. One man applauded each usualically, and he suggested the fact that the chasers may have associates in front who insist on an encore when the commencement of their act has not proved fatal enough. At all events, this particular man applauded until the team disappeared. When they retired twenty people in different parts of the the fact that the chasers may have associates in front who insist on an encore when the commencement of their act has not proved fatal enough. At all events, this particular man applauded until the team disappeared. When they retired twenty people in different parts of them fifty or been indicated by a scientific physiognomist. Among a dozen Frenchmen taken at random, there were seven with unusually high noses, while among as many Germans taken in the same way, there were four.

The Germans, as a whole, were of lighter complexion than the French, though a good many of the Bavarians were dark complexioned. Black or dark hair was almost universal among the French, while yellowish, reddish, or brownish hair predominated among the Germans. the French, while yellowish, reddish, or brownish thair predominated among the Germans.

In a dialogue the French spoke more rapidly than the Germans, who spoke more deliterately than the French. There was more merriment in the German dance than in the French, and more spirit in the French than in the German. The German national hymn was sung with martial vigor; the French with surpassing vivacity. The Germans favored foaming beer, of course; the French favored the still and sparking wines of their country. There was all-informing good nature among the people at both parks, though the bonhomic of France "resembles itself alone."

The women of Germany, as seen at tilendale

sembles itself alone."
The women of Germany, as seen at tilendale Park last Sunday, and the women of France, as seen at Lion Fark last Monday afternion, were passessed of all those pleasing traits which characterize womanhood everywhere. Unity the pen of Plutarch could draw a comparison between them that would be of any significance.

#### THE WRONG MAN CAUGHT. A Zealous Cop Misses Two Thieves, but

Captures Their Pursuer. A man considerably over six feet tall, with snow-white hair, and wearing a frock coat that reached below his knees and a soft hat, rushed out of the office of an electric lengtar alarm company of Brooklyn about 3 o'clock a few mornings ago and started down Fulton street at

something, he made a grab at the first two and missed them. Then he grabbed the tail man and hung on tightly, despite his struggles to get away. When, after a moment or two, he had partly recovered his voice, the tail man, pointing after the two men, who were now mere shadows in the distance, exclaimed.

"Don't bother about me; them's the two. Quick or they'il be gone.

"Oh, don't let them two worry you," said the policeman.

"I've got you and I'll get them later."

"On, don't let them two worry yon, said the policeman. "I've got you and I'll get them later."

"Well, I'll be blanked!" ejaculated the tall man. "Say, do you know who I am?"

"Yes, a pretty fly crook, I don't think, so come along," answered the policeman, attempting to move on with him.

The tall man grabbed him by the shoulders and tried to explain.

The tail man grabbed him by the shoulders and tried to explain.

"Don't put your hands on an officer of the law or it will be worse for you," said the policeman, getting excited.

"But I'm a special. I work for the burglar alarm company," said the tail man.

"Nit," said the policeman. "You, re pretty good, but I've got a few medals myself."

"Here," said the tail man, attempting to open his coat, but the policeman interrupted him by drawing his club and yelling.

"Don't pull that on me or I'll smash this on your nut."

"Pull what?" asked the tall man. "I was going to show you my shield," and then he pulled open his coat and there on the lapel of his walstonat was a bright shield. The policeman stepped closer and read the shield, after which he held out his hand to the tail man to shake. He hesitated for a moment, but finally both hands chapped and there was a shake and a laugh.

"Don't give this away," said the policeman.

rely on getting one. They are selzed so quickly by the persons sitting next to them that a man coming down the alse never has a chance.

When the ballad singer concluded, the enthusiastic ally of the manager and the chorus was the solitary person who applauded. He needn't havedone zo, for she would have ung agamanyhow. But when she reappeared to sing a medley of songs that began with "Say Aurevoar, but Not Farewell," and ended, some ten minutes later, with "There's Only One of this this World for Me," her eyes fell on the retreating and entering spectators. Nobody was paying any attention to her.

The management was determined that the job should be complete, for the two following turns fell to chasers who were quite as expert in their way as the two who had preceded; them, list they were playing to what was practically a new analience, and in the hope of what was coming they were patiently tolerated. The spectators who had just left had reached the chasers' end of the programme after a gradual descent from the best numbers on the bill, and the contrast was too much for them. The new audience had been through no such experience. They were equal to a few minutes with the chasers. But it was ten to one that when their own chasers arrived on the scene they would ancount as quickly as their predecessors had.

The manipulation of the chasers is regarded as the greatest test of a manager's skill in directing a continuous performance. To get them into the programme at the right time, so that they can do their work effectively and yet not obtrude themselves on the attichences is the most successful use of the chasers is regarded as the greatest test of a manager's skill in directing a continuous performance. To get them into the programme at the right time, so that they can do their work effectively and yet not obtrude themselves on the attingues is the most successful use of the chasers is regarded as the greatest test of a manager's skill in directing a continuous performance. To get them into the programme as the ri a laugh,
"Don't give this away," said the policeman,
"for I'm a green cop on probation."
"Oh, yes, 'said the fall man, "you're green,
but I'm out five,"
When asked by the policeman to explain
about the "live," he said his company paid \$5

## extra for a capture. STAMBELOFF AND YOUTCHOFF. The Latter's Reasons for Hastily Quitting

Everybody who has ever rathen much on the Union street cars has at some time noticed Con-ductor Otto W. Mail, a foreigner of distin-guished manuters and master of politicars in six languages. Russian, Panish, English, Swedish, German, and French. Mail is no longer a con-ductor, for he has just inherited nearly a half million dollars from a wealthy and at Copen-bagen, and now he is not askamed to tell his friends the truth about his status and that he is a consider basish count. hagen, and now he is not ashamed to tell his friends the truth about his status and that he is a genuine banish count.

Mail got \$500 yesterday, and his attorneys at Copenhagen have informed him that a draft for any sum within reason will be bonored at an early date, and that the sum left him by his annt will approximate \$500,000. There has been some delay in the settlement, owing to a contest of the will which was begun by the Count's cousins some months ago.

Mail never made himself known to anybody in California or pretended to be anything other than a laboure strongling to get on in the world. He has been a conductor on the Union street him for seven years, though he occasionally quit to do mining work at the Pinteer mines in Amador county. Several years ago he was severely hurt white helping a woman and her child off from a car. One of the manimes in the street was open and he fell into it. Speaking of his inheritance yesterday, the Count said:

"Talways knew i would get a preity good inheritance some day, but what was the lose to speak of it? Teople would not have believed me, and it is a bore to be talking about expected me, and it is a bore to be talking about expected me, and it is a more to be talking about expected me, and it is a more to be talking about expected have half all always make California my home, for I have learned to like the Satie and its people lean now devote my life to studies long neglected. I am fored of science, language, music, and art. The experience I have had as a hard workingman has taught me how the other half lives, and I have profited by the lessons. You ask me why I followed such a business. I hardly know, but I do know that when one gets in a rut it is hard to get out of it." From the Uties Dusly From. Stambuloff will gain additional Interest hereabouts on account of his connection with certain interesting phases in the life of Elia F. Youvchoff, who in the early seventles was a student at Whitestown Seminary and who was graduated at Hamilton College in the classof '77. After being educated in this country Youvehoff went to his home in Bulgaris and gamed considerable distinction, serving a time as Postto Standaloff, and the Francer promptry punished him by impresonment on the first wood casions, and in the third told has late in the attenues that if he was found in the country at daylight next morning he would not be resonable for the consequences. Vouveloff, with that wise describin so characteristic of him, made tracks, and made them as far apart as possible, toward the boundary, and indeed did not stop running until be reached the United States, and has for some years been residing hear festion, corning a livelihood by lectures. Stambuled stationed sentries in Youveloff's newspaper office and exercised a very rigorous censorship over his publication.

The refugee has had ample opportunity, and always improved it, in his lectures, to give his opinion very plainly upon Mr. Stambuloff.

always improved it, in his lectures, to give opinion very plainly upon Mr. Stambuloff,

IN AN EGYPTIAN HAREEM.

A WOMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF WHAT SHE SAW AND HEARD

but the Husband May See the Wife's Hate The Dancing Girls and Their Performances The Children. From the Shetch.

When I went out to Egypt a little more than eighteen months ago, it was with the determiation to try and understand the harcem lady. This I thought possible by making "calls" on certain pashas' wives whom I knew in and around Cairo, but I soon discovered, if I really was to know and understand the harcem woman as she veritably is. I must live with her as she herself lived in the harcem. Having come to this conclusion, I discussed the ways and means with a Turkish pashs of my sequaintance, who got me the necessary introducion, and in less than a month I obtained the post of governess to four little children in the barcem of one of the best-natured Egyptians in the interior of Egypt.

The word "hareem," which has, to English

ears, such an eminous sound, simply means in Arabic "females," or "women." I believe the original meaning was "forbidden." For an Eastern to speak of women, as women, is considered highly improper. He must call them hardena. The harden of a man is, therefore, the apartments set apart for the sole use of the women and their children. These are usually the whole of the first floor of the palace, No man may enter but the husband, and someimes certain of the male relatives; but I have known a case where the head of the hareem would namit none of his male relatives into his harcem. The harcem usually consists of the vive, to the number of four; female slaves these I speak of were black), and female free somen, who were natives of Lower Egypt. The slaves are the husband's property, and he may ise them as concubines or not, as he desires, It is considered in believe for a lady to allow

shaves are the husband's property, and he may use them as concubines or not, as he desires.

It is considered in felicate for a lady to allow any one but her husband to see her hair, and unclean for aty to grow upon her face or body. Indoors, therefore, if she respect herself, she wears a head dress which hides the hair, and it by no means unbecoming. When out in the carriage she, allows only the eyes to be seen.

The harrern lady is hound to be, from her bringing up, of a low type. Her only education is the idea to be the plaything of some rich man that rich man, of course, being her legal husband. From babyhood she is taught extain exercises of her body, which, to any pure-minded European, are disgusting. She has no life outside of her bath, her body, the visits or her busband, and, in a very mild way, her children. For recreation, a cunnel will take her for a drive, to call on another harcem in the harcem, closed carriage, and for anusement a dancing girl will be beought into the harcem. or, if the house is in mourning, a shelkh will chant the Koran in the men's quarters, when the women gather on the harcem terrace to listen. The room in which the dancing took place was a large entrance room in the harcem, about seventy feeb by sixt. Off this room were all the bedrooms. Each bedreson opened into this room, and there was no communication to the bedreoms except through this room. It was furnished in the ustal. Oriental style heavy slik carpets and curtains, divans all round the walls, floor cushions on the floors, and a marble table in the ceatre. The Giawazze, or dancing girls, would wandly into this room, removing their outdoor cushions on the floors, and a marble table in the ceatre. The Giawazze, or dancing girls, would be inneed to have a with monotonous discord, in excellent time, on the kenneyh, a stringed instrument, while a third would blow through a sort of flute. The great monotonous discord, in excellent time, on the foundable, or drug the would are not form, and half, only stopping to whee the per pils, that the ments, or movements, and one of the indies be indisposed she re-in her room. A slave places her ship-ship in her room, worn in the house outside

Should one of the ladies be indisposed she remains in her room. A slave places her ship-ship the sain slippers worn in the house outside her door. Then we would all go into her room, st upon divans or floor cushions, drink the tiny cups of black coffee, and smoke unlimited eigarettes, and discuss the good qualities of the patient in low tones. If she were suffering pain one of the ladies would say, "God, who sent' it you, help you to bear it," when we would all respond, "By the Prophet, your talk is good." Then another slience would be broken by some one remarking. "Suffering was made by God, all praise to His name: but it was meant for glants. But God also made death. Death is the finer work of the two." This latter saying was a very common one, and meanings around started down Fution street at a lively pace. After going about a block and a half he stopped in front of a large store, and, glancing at the number, ran into the doorway and roughly shook the handles of the hig doors. Everything apparently was all right there, for he darted around the corner. Just as he did so two men, seeing him seeming on the run, jumped away from a door about half way down the block, and made off as fast as their legs could carry them, with the tail man after them in hot bursuit.

The chase continued for about a block, with the tail man gaining rapidly, when a policeman turned the corner. Seeing the three nea all apparently running away from some one or something, he made a grab at the first two and missed them. Then he grabbed the tail man and hungen the highly described he straylers to the eldest, too, their sense and should not be eldest, too, their sense as the life in the parently running away from some one or something, he made a grab at the first two and missed them. Then he grabbed the tail man and hungen the highly described he straylers to the eldest, too, their sense are the most perfectly charming and straight forward little belongs imaginable. How can I telephone the corner is the content of the corner is a lively properties. There was no acting or coquerty with them—they simply did not understand it. From the youngest to the eldest, too, their sense

with them—they simply did not understand it. From the youngest to the eldest too, their sense of logic was acute. Request one of these little darlings to do anything out of the ordinary routine and he will at once ask the logic for it. If you can give him a logical reason you may rest assured that that particular request will be obeyed always without further comment.

What strikes me is, what could we not make of these little men and women if we had them from babyhood? How can we expect great things of a nation of men who are brought up and pass the most impressionable time of their lives with these harcem women and their interests? It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. Let me finish by telling you a little inclient of harcem child life which happened to me. pened to me.
I was scated in my room one evening weeping.

I was seated in my room one evening weeping, when one of my pupils, a last of about nine years, came in, and, looking at me intently, said. "Why weenest then?"
I replied, "For no reason."
He continued to look at me for a second or two in a puzzied manner, and then a look of comprehension came into his wonderful black eyes, and, mounting on a chair, he began carefully to remove the portraits of a dead relative of mine, placing them out of sight in my writing dess. When he had finished, he came to me, and, embracing me warmly, said, "Madam, come into my room and see me dance."

Through the Colorado Canyons on a Raft.

Through the Colorado Canyons on a Raft.

From the San Francisco Ecuminar.

San Heitzandino, July 10.—The Rev. David Citer, a Unitarian minister of Salt Lake City, and his fifteen-year-old son Richard have just completed the descent of the Colorado River from a noint above the cañons and rapids, choosing the rapids, and finally arriving at the Needles. The trip is a remarkable one; they are doubtful if it has ever been made before on a raft by white men.

Father and son left the Mormon metropolis a month age, and, proceeding by rail, by stage, and on final, reached the Colorado hear the line between I tak and Arizona at a point not far helow where the San Juan River debouched into the Colorado. Here they constructed a raft, which they laumched, and made the peril, our trip through the Marble and Grand cañons, a distance of nearly one thrusand miles.

Passing through the Marble and Grand cañons, a distance of nearly one thrusand miles.

Passing through the rapids was particularly dangerous. Their raft shot through the whirling, swirling pools, dashed against huge boulders, sometimes submerged until the occupants were wast deep in the water and tossed about like an rag shell. But with all its dangers they speak of the trip in glowing terms, and say the views from the river are incomparable.

Mr. Uter and his son arrived in this city today, coming by train from the Needles, and the first daily performed here was the purchase of a complete outfit of clothing for both, the voyage on the raft having left them almost in taiters.

# Always Respect the Trolley Wire.

All Aubarn ex-Alderman is under obligations to an electric light line man for saving him from an electric shock Sanday. The ex-Alderman was welling flown his lown with the garden here when he became sandanly passessed to shock at the electric trolley wire, and he would have done it but for the timely arrival at the cheeman who advess here there are the man at the line man, who advess here in not to. Since then he has consulted entitled authorities in electrical matters, and they all left him that it is a dangerous thing to any with. While it is not absolutely certain that a person throwing water on an electric trolley wire form a garden